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TASKS OF USSR TIMBER INDUSTRY
DURING 1946 - 1950 FIVE-YEAR PLAN

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Logging Production

The volume of timber felling and haulage by the USSR timber industry, not including local logging operations of individual cities, settlements, and kolkh-ozes, has been set for the postwar Five-Year Plan at 280 million cubic meters, of which 190 million cubic meters are to be industrial timber. This volume exceeds the 1940 level by 21 percent for timber haulage and 70 percent for industrial timber.

The 1950 timber felling and haulage task of the Ministry of Timber Industry USSR has been set in the plan at 114 million cubic meters, of which 82 million cubic meters (72 percent) are to be industrial timber. In comparison with 1940, these figures represent increases of 42.5 percent for total volume and 83 percent for industrial timber.

Geographically, the plan envisages a substantial growth in logging operations in the rich forests of the North, Urals, Siberia, and the Far East and a slight growth of operations in the central and southern areas of the country. Participation of the various regions in the 1950 felling and haulage program and a comparison with 1940 and 1945 are shown in the following table:

Economic Region	1940		1945		1950	
	Million Cu M	%	Million Cu M	%	Million Cu M	%
North	13.65	17.1	7.33	14.9	17.70	15.5
Northwest	10.80	13.5	5.65	11.5	13.05	11.4
Central	8.75	10.9	9.41	19.2	15.55	13.7
Volga	0.76	1.0	0.71	1.4	1.44	1.2
Southeast	1.18	1.5	0.43	0.9	1.74	1.5

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Economic Region	1940		1945		1950	
	Million Cu M	%	Million Cu M	%	Million Cu M	%
Urals	9.35	11.7	6.75	13.7	17.40	15.3
West Siberia	4.82	6.1	2.61	5.3	8.02	7.0
East Siberia	7.05	8.8	2.43	5.1	9.98	8.8
Far East	2.80	3.5	0.87	1.7	8.20	7.2
West	14.76	18.5	8.45	17.1	11.80	10.3
Other	5.97	7.4	4.54	9.2	9.12	8.1
Total	79.86 [sic]	100.0	49.18	100.0	114.00	100.0

In regions with limited resources of ripe stands, logging operations will be curtailed by the end of the plan period and will be carried out on a scale corresponding to natural increment. Thus, logging volume in Moscow Oblast will fall from 1,252,000 cubic meters in 1945 to 800,000 cubic meters in 1950, in Ryazan' Oblast from 780,000 cubic meters to 600,000 cubic meters, in Voronezh Oblast from 122,000 cubic meters to 105,000 cubic meters, and in Moldavian SSR from 134,000 cubic meters to 40,000 cubic meters.

The growth in logging operations by the largest organizations of the Ministry of Timber Industry USSR is shown in the following table (in thousand cubic meters):

Organization	1940	1945	1950	1950 in Percent of	
				1940	1945
Severoles Trust	6,754	3,492	9,600	142.0	273.0
Glavvologdokomies	6,537	3,207	7,690	117.0	240.0
Glavsevpaples	7,230	4,098	8,700	120.0	212.0
Glavvostles	9,059	5,830	17,505	193.0	300.0
Glavzapsibies	7,031	3,356	11,605	165.0	346.0
Glavvostsibdal'ies	6,280	1,759	13,080	208.0	743.0
Ministry of Timber Industry of:					
RSFSR	9,327	7,964	16,255	174.0	204.0
Ukrainian SSR	4,671	2,887	7,600	162.0	263.0
Belorussian SSR	6,877	3,528	4,990	72.5	141.5
Karelo-Finnish SSR	4,554	1,784	7,500	165.0	420.0

The five-year felling and haulage plan calls for the Ministry of Timber Industry USSR to reach the prewar production level in 1948. However, the plan calls for ministry to reach the prewar industrial timber haulage level by 1947, when 45 million cubic meters are to be hauled as compared with 44.7 million cubic meters actually hauled in 1940.

Mechanization of Logging Operations

Not less than 85-90 percent of the saws, tractors, locomotives, trucks, and bulldozers scheduled in the Five-Year Plan for production are to go to enterprises of the Ministry of Timber Industry USSR.

At the beginning of 1946, the average technical equipment supply in logging operations was 0.98 horsepower per worker; by the end of 1950, it is to increase to 3.6 horsepower per worker.

By the end of 1950, felling and bucking work as a whole is to be 75 percent mechanized, while felling is to be 80-85 percent mechanized in most areas in the North, Urals, Karelia, and Siberia.

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By the end of 1950, tractor skidding by the enterprises of the Ministry of Timber Industry USSR is to be at a level of 108 million cubic meters annually. In 1950, 75 percent of all skidding in the timber industry is to be by tractor.

Haulage is to be 55 percent mechanized by the end of 1950 as compared with 32 percent in 1940 and 23 percent in 1945. In 1950, 63 million cubic meters of the timber felled by the enterprises of the Ministry of Timber Industry USSR are to be hauled by mechanized means, distributed as shown in the following table:

<u>Form of Transport</u>	<u>1940</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1950 in Percent of</u>	
	<u>(million cu m)</u>			<u>1940</u>	<u>1945</u>
Narrow-gauge roads	5.5	3.7	31.0	560	840
Truck roads	9.6	4.7	21.0	220	447
Tractor roads	10.7	2.6	11.0	103	390
Total	25.8	11.2	63.0	244	560

Narrow-gauge transport is to be used in areas with vast forest resources so that haulage may continue the year round. Haulage by trucks is to be developed mostly in the southern, western, and central regions, where the present road network will minimize the need for new road construction. Haulage by tractors will be of a seasonal nature, and construction of tractor roads is planned mostly for the northern and northwestern regions, West and East Siberia, and the Far East, where the winters are long and cold.

Haulage cost per cubic meter of load is considerably less on narrow-gauge roads than by the other two forms of transport.

Two types of tractors are to be used in logging operations -- a light tractor for skidding and a heavy, 80- to 90-horsepower tractor for haulage.

During the plan period, new capacity for mechanized haulage of 41 million cubic meters of wood is to be created in the timber industry, an increase almost double that of the present capacity. The haulage capacity of narrow-gauge railroads is to increase by 23 million cubic meters, the haulage capacity of trucks by 12.2 million cubic meters, and the haulage capacity of tractors by 5.8 million cubic meters. In this connection, the need will arise for the Ministry of Timber Industry USSR to build more than 600 new logging enterprises and 10,500 kilometers of new roads; 4,050 kilometers of narrow-gauge railroads to serve about 200 enterprises, 4,300 kilometers of truck roads to serve 250 new enterprises, and 2,150 kilometers of tractor roads to serve 140 enterprises.

Timber Floating

The volume of floating operations is to increase from 45.4 million cubic meters in 1940 to 67.3 million cubic meters in 1950; the latter figure will represent a twofold increase over actual floating in 1945.

Corresponding with felling operations, the greatest increase will take place in the North, Komi ASSR, the Urals, Siberia, and the Far East.

By the end of 1950, the length of floating routes is to increase by 130,000 kilometers, reaching the imposing total length of 210-220,000 kilometers.

Mechanization of floating operations, especially raft building, loading into ships, and rolling of timber out of the water, is to be widely expanded and will be introduced at most log ponds and roadsteads. The ratio of mechanized winter raft building will rise from 19 percent in 1940 to 60 percent in 1950; that of mechanized raft building on the water will rise from 59 in 1940 to 85 percent in 1950.

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Capital expenditures for logging and floating operations during the plan period have been set at almost 2.5 billion rubles, including about 2 billion rubles for constructing and equipping new logging enterprises and 500 million rubles for constructing and reconstructing floating enterprises.

Rise in Productivity and Earnings of the Logging Worker

Mechanization in logging and floating operations will increase labor productivity. The average annual output per worker engaged in timber exploitation was 2,033 rubles (1926-1927 prices) of gross product in 1940 and 1,538 rubles in 1945. By 1950, output is to rise to 2,852 rubles, or 140.3 percent of the prewar level and 185 percent of the 1945 level.

Along with this rise in labor productivity, 1950 average annual wages are to rise to 5,200 rubles for workers (139.4 percent of 1940), 12,700 rubles for engineering and technical personnel (174 percent of 1940), and 5,000 rubles for office employees (123 percent of 1940).

The specified increase in labor productivity will assure meeting the production volume set for 1950 with 460,000 workers. Meeting the identical production volume without the planned mechanization would require 850,000 workers according to 1945 standards of output, 647,000 workers according to prewar standards, with correspondingly greater numbers of office employees.

The postwar Five-Year Plan emphasizes the necessity of creating permanent cadres of timber workers so that not less than 75 percent of the total volume of work will be performed by permanent workers. Attainment of this goal will depend, above all, on the creation of good living conditions, including the construction of living quarters, schools, hospitals, cultural and recreational facilities, etc.

Sawmilling and Wood-Processing Industry

The sharp cut in felling and haulage of industrial timber during the war forced the sawmilling and wood-processing industry to curtail production of lumber. Many lumber mills and wood-processing plants in occupied territories were destroyed and the equipment demolished or removed. Loss of facilities cut lumber production in the USSR by more than 4 million cubic meters.

By the end of 1950, the mill capacity of the Ministry of Timber Industry USSR is to have increased sufficiently for the production of 6 million additional cubic meters of lumber; this figure includes 2 million cubic meters based on new mill construction. In 1950, lumber production is to reach a level of 39 million cubic meters for the Soviet Union, including 15 million cubic meters for the Ministry of Timber Industry USSR, a 20-percent increase over the prewar level and a $3\frac{1}{2}$ -time increase over 1945.

During the plan period, new lumber mills are to be built in Dubrovka, Pudozh, Barnaul, Ufa, Birobidzhan, and Komsomolsk.

Light, mobile sawframes are to be widely used. Up to 200 of these are to be introduced at the lower landings of large logging enterprises. By the end of 1950, it is planned to produce 1.2-1.3 million cubic meters of lumber through the use of these light saw frames.

Lumber production by the leading main administrations and ministries of timber industry is shown in the following table (in thousand cubic meters):

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<u>Organization</u>	<u>1940</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1950 in Percent of</u>	
				<u>1940</u>	<u>1945</u>
Severoles Trust	1,991	590	2,200	110.5	372.9
Glavlesdrev	3,388	1,210	3,370	99.5	278.5
Glavspetsdrevprom	1,508	468	2,400	159.2	513.0
Ministry of Timber Industry of:					
RSFSR	1,590	638	1,745	109.8	273.5
Ukrainian SSR	1,509	445	1,854	122.9	416.7
Belorussian SSR	1,075	150	740	68.8	462.5
Karelo-Finnish SSR	565	139	700	123.9	503.6
Latvian SSR	199	126	420	201.1	333.3
Lithuanian SSR	150	74	350	233.3	473.0
Estonian SSR	69	97	250	362.4	257.8
Total for Ministry of Timber Industry USSR	12,481	4,152	15,000	120.2	361.3
	<u>[sic]</u>	<u>[sic]</u>	<u>[sic]</u>		

Special emphasis is to be placed on the rehabilitation and development of the wood-processing industry. The sawmilling and wood-processing enterprises are to specialize in the production of specific products needed by the consumer in finished or, at least, semifinished form.

The enormous volume of construction work planned by the Ministry of Industry USSR will require the enterprises of the ministry to produce, in 1950, 700,000 square meters of sash, 550,000 square meters of door slabs (polotno), 1.5 million square meters of parquet, 650,000 square meters of prefabricated houses (in terms of living space), 500,000 pairs of skis, and 1.3 million cubic meters of packaging material.

During the plan period, construction of the Parfino, Rechitsa, and Mozyr house-building combines will be begun. Each of them will put out 200,000 square meters of living space daily.

During the plan period, more than 500 million rubles are to be invested in the sawmilling and wood-processing industry, 45 new saw frames and more than 6,000 wood-processing machines installed, and the power supply and repair facilities expanded.

Plywood Production

The plywood industry suffered the most severe war damage of all branches of the timber industry. Some of the largest plants in Belorussia and the western RSFSR were destroyed early in the war, even though the equipment of the most valuable plants was evacuated in time and reinstalled in the eastern regions of the RSFSR. Nonetheless, at the end of 1945, the plywood industry had only half of its prewar capacity for the production of glued plywood. The law concerning the five-year plan envisages restoration of lost capacity for producing 350,000 cubic meters of plywood.

Capacity will be restored in the following ways: by rehabilitation of destroyed plants, 180,000 cubic meters; by reconstruction and expansion of existing plants, 40,000 cubic meters; by new construction, 82,000 cubic meters.

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To be built during the plan period are the Molotov, Parfino, Zheshart, Krasnoyarsk, Lakhdenpohk'ya, and Khaudy-Mansiysk plywood plants; to be rehabilitated and considerably expanded, with partial replacement of equipment, are the Ust'-Izhora, Darnitsa, Rechitsa, Mozyr, Gomel', Bobruysk, and other plants.

Altogether, it is planned to install 53 new gluing presses, 53 driers, and 153 peeling machines with accessory equipment. These measures will permit reaching the prewar production level in 1951.

Distribution of plywood production between Glavfaneroprom and individual ministries of timber industry is shown in the table below (in thousand cubic meters):

Organization	1940	1945	1950	1950 in Percent of	
				1940	1945
Glavfaneroprom	364	152.0	288.0	79.1	189.5
Ministry of Timber Industry of:					
Ukrainian SSR	36	1.5	50.0	138.9	333.3
Belorussian SSR	254	13.0	118.5	46.7	911.6
Estonian SSR	8	3.5	20.0	250.0	571.5
Latvian SSR	41	18.5	75.0	183.0	405.5
Lithuanian SSR	--	--	25.0	--	--
Karelo-Finnish SSR	4	--	15.0	375.0	--
Total for Ministry of Timber Industry USSR	708	190.0	600.0	84.8	315.8
	[sic]	[sic]	[sic]		

Production of carved plywood (nozhevaya fanera), stopped during the war, is to be developed and is to reach 20,000 cubic meters in 1950. It is to be produced mainly from oak, ash, walnut, and other valuable woods.

During the plan period, 180 million rubles will be invested in the plywood industry, 100 million of this amount in Glavfaneroprom.

Furniture Production

During the war, furniture production ceased almost completely and the furniture factories were converted to military production. Some large furniture enterprises in the Ukraine, Belorussia, and Baltic countries were destroyed and the equipment stolen by the enemy.

In 1946, the furniture enterprises of the Ministry of Timber Industry USSR are to produce 100 million rubles' worth of furniture, valued at 1926-1927 prices. In 1950, production is to have risen to 270 million rubles, or 125 percent of the prewar level.

Distribution of furniture production among the individual ministries of timber industry is shown in the following table (in million rubles):

Organization	1940	1945	1950	1950 in Percent of	
				1940	1945
Ministry of Timber Industry of:					
RSFSR	80.8	24.0	97.8	121.5	407.6
Ukrainian SSR	75.0	7.1	63.0	84.0	887.4
Belorussian SSR	29.3	1.7	14.9	50.9	877.0
Latvian SSR	--	1.5	5.4	--	360.0

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<u>Organization</u>	<u>1940</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1950 in Percent of</u>	
				<u>1940</u>	<u>1945</u>
Lithuanian SSR	--	0.6	3.5	--	583.4
Estonian SSR	10.0	1.3	8.8	--	676.9
Other republics	--	6.9	17.2	--	249.3
Enterprises of Union Industry	20.0	6.5	59.4	297.0	913.9
Total for Ministry of Timber Industry USSR	214.8 [sic]	49.6	270.0	125.8	544.4

New furniture factories are to be built in the Donbass, Dnepropetrovsk, Maykop, Zhitomir, Molotov, Arkhangel'sk, Khabarovsk, Chkalov, and Magnitogorsk. Special furniture shops are to be created in some large lumber mills in the Volga Region, West and East Siberia, and the Far East.

More than 100 million rubles are to be spent for rehabilitation and development of the furniture industry during the plan period.

Match Industry

During the war, the large match factories in Leningrad and Kaluga oblasts, Belorussia, and the Baltic countries were partially or completely destroyed.

The condition of the match industry was such at the end of 1945 that the prewar level of 9.9 million cases, or 9.9 billion boxes, will be reattained only in 1950. To reach this goal, it will be necessary to rehabilitate seven match factories equipped with 28 automatic machines (Proletarskoye Znamya, Gigant, Revput', Liyepaya, and others) and to build nine new factories equipped with 44 automatic machines. New factories will be built in Turinsk, Volkhov, Staraya Russa, Cherepovets, Ul'yanovsk, and the Ukraine, where the match industry has been heretofore nonexistent. It will be necessary to replace 23 automatic machines in existing enterprises. Match enterprises in Barnaul, Baku, and Mtskheta, evacuated during the war, are to receive additional accessory equipment.

Distribution of match production among the various organizations is shown below (in thousand cases):

<u>Organization</u>	<u>1940</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1950 in Percent of</u>	
				<u>1940</u>	<u>1945</u>
Glavspichprom	6,956	1,585	6,530	93.9	412.0
Ministry of Timber Industry of:					
Belorussian SSR	2,800	45	1,550	55.4	--
Estonian SSR	18	118	400	--	339.0
Latvian SSR	94	62	600	638.3	967.8
Lithuanian SSR	32	33	400	--	1,212.0
Ukrainian SSR	--	--	300	--	--
Georgian SSR	--	20	60	--	300.0
Azerbaijdzhan SSR	--	10	60	--	600.0
Total for Ministry of Timber Industry USSR	9,900	1,873	9,900	100.0	528.6

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During the plan period, up to 250 million rubles will be spent for rehabilitation and development of the match industry, including 150 million for Glavspichprom.

Wood Chemical Industry

The wood chemical industry is to expand rosin (kanifol') production sharply during the plan period and is to provide 45,700 tons in 1950, including 8,000 tons from its extraction plants, a 128-percent rise over the prewar level. New rosin-extraction plants are to be built in Arkhangel'sk, Neyvo-Rudyanka, Novoselitsa, Verkhnyaya Tura, Barnaul, and Tayshet. The capacity of the Vakhtan Rosin Plant is to be increased. In 1949, construction of the Vsevolodo-Vil'va plant for production of acetic acid is to be begun. Capacity of existing acetic acid plants is to be 15 percent greater in 1950 than in 1940 as a result of improved operations.

In 1950, production of formalin is to be 200 percent, acetate solvents 210 percent, methyl alcohol twice, and turpentine twice the prewar level. Production of insulation plates is to be resumed at the Novobelitsa plant in 1946.

Collection of soft resin is to rise to 52,000 tons in 1950, or 107 percent of the 1940 level. To reach this goal, the workers of Glavkhimleskhov will have to improve their collection operations.

During the plan period, 260 million rubles are to be invested in the wood chemical industry, 100 million rubles of this amount in the tapping sector of the industry.

Machine-Building Industry

Since it is a large consumer of various types of equipment, machines, spare parts, and accessories, the Ministry of Timber Industry USSR will considerably expand its own machine-building industry. It will produce, above all, those machines which are not made by other branches of the national economy.

In 1950, the plants of Glavlesomekhanizatsiya (Main Administration of Mechanization of the Timber Industry) are to produce 1,500 mobile electric power plants, 2,000 electric saws, 1,500 Korotkov machines for sharpening chain saws, 2,000 horse-drawn trucks, 4,500 timber flatcars, 62 river cutters, 30 self-propelled timber-hauling ships, 3,000 truck trailers, and 1,560 gas-generator units. They are also to make capital repairs on 500 tractors and 1,000 trucks and to provide one million rubles worth of tractor and truck spare parts.

The plants of Glavpetsdrevprom are to increase their output of cutters and sea sleds to 450 units. This number will satisfy the requirements of the felling and floating enterprises.

The Omega Machine-Building Plant, largest of Glavlesomekhanizatsiya's enterprises, is now being rehabilitated and will produce large amounts of steel and cast iron, bulldozers, loading cranes, gas-generator units, and possibly, at a later date, narrow-gauge steam locomotives.

The Khar'kov, Maykop, and Leningrad machinery repair plants will be rehabilitated. The Khabarovsk and Ulan-Ude machinery plants will be redesigned and expanded. The Sverdlovsk and Likino plants and the Kostroma Shipbuilding Yard will be reequipped. The large Krasnoyarsk Machinery Plant will produce gas generators and bulldozers. The Mytishchi Ceramic Abrasives Plant is to increase production of high-quality grinding wheels to 100,000 units.

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During the plan period, 100 million rubles will be spent on the timber machinery industry. About half of this amount will go to the Omega Machine-Building Plant.

Forestry

The Five-Year Plan envisages inventory and organization of 310 million hectares of forests, maintenance of 590,000 hectares of planted forests, sowing and planting of 293,000 hectares, establishment of tree nurseries on 2,770 hectares, collection of 3,530 tons of tree seeds, and assuring natural forest restoration on an area of 441,000 hectares.

During the plan period, hundreds of fire lookout towers are to be built and telephone, telegraph, and radio communications between widely separated forestry managements established.

It is planned to spend more than 30 million rubles on forestry enterprises in addition to operational expenses which are covered each year by the state budget.

Housing and Cultural Facilities

During the plan period, the Ministry of Timber Industry USSR is to provide for occupancy by its workers 2,660,000 square meters of living space, about three fourths of this amount for workers in logging and floating organizations.

Hundreds of schools, Red Corners, clubs, and hospitals are to be built in new and existing logging and factory settlements. Children's homes are to be built at 30,000 places and day nurseries at 14,000 places.

About 800 million rubles are to be spent for housing and cultural facilities. The Central Communal Bank is to extend credit for individual home construction to the extent of 100 million rubles.

Manufacturing Manpower

Manufacturing workers in the timber industry are to number 143,000 in 1950, by which time labor productivity is to have risen to 135 percent of 1940. Along with the rise in output, average annual wages are to increase to 5,500 rubles in 1950 as compared with 3,170 rubles in 1940.

Only a small increase in the number of engineering and technical personnel and office employees is planned, since the ratio of these categories to workers is already sufficiently high.

The number of workers and average annual output (rubles) and wages (rubles) per worker in the various manufacturing branches of the timber industry are shown in the following table:

Branch	Output	1940	Wages	Output	1950	Wages
		No			No	
Sawmilling and wood processing	9,078	122,000	3,136	11,430	109,000	5,330
Including Glavfaneroprom	9,966	11,300	3,186	15,220	10,400	5,430
Match industry	5,140	13,800	2,824	6,500	10,000	6,440
Wood chemical industry	28,736	3,400	3,600	29,785	4,200	5,860
Machine building	16,657	3,300	4,700	23,077	6,500	6,750
Total for Ministry of Timber Industry USSR	9,328	142,500	3,167	12,176	143,000	5,500

Note: The cited number of workers does not include seasonal workers engaged in loading and unloading and transport work.

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Summary of Capital Construction

More than 700 logging, floating, and manufacturing enterprises are to be built by the Ministry of Timber Industry USSR during the plan period. Hundreds of enterprises are to be rehabilitated, expanded, and redesigned.

Capital expenditure for this construction work has been fixed at 4 billion rubles. This figure compares with actual investment in the timber industry of 2,215,000,000 rubles during the Second Five-Year Plan and 1,215,000,000 rubles during the Third Five-Year Plan.

In anticipation of the above tasks, the Ministry of Timber Industry USSR has created two construction main administrations with seven trusts and 36 construction administrations. One of them will specialize in the construction of logging enterprises based on narrow-gauge railroads. More than 70,000 workers and more than 2,000 administrative and technical personnel will be engaged in construction operations during the plan period.

Since each new enterprise and construction project must have a technical plan, worked out well in advance so that it can be reviewed and confirmed, all plans must be completed in 4 years. To accomplish these goals, the staffs of the planning organizations must be greatly expanded.

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